

NEW *OMMATIUS* WIEDEMANN (DIPTERA: ASILIDAE) FROM CUBA AND THE BAHAMAS

A. G. SCARBROUGH

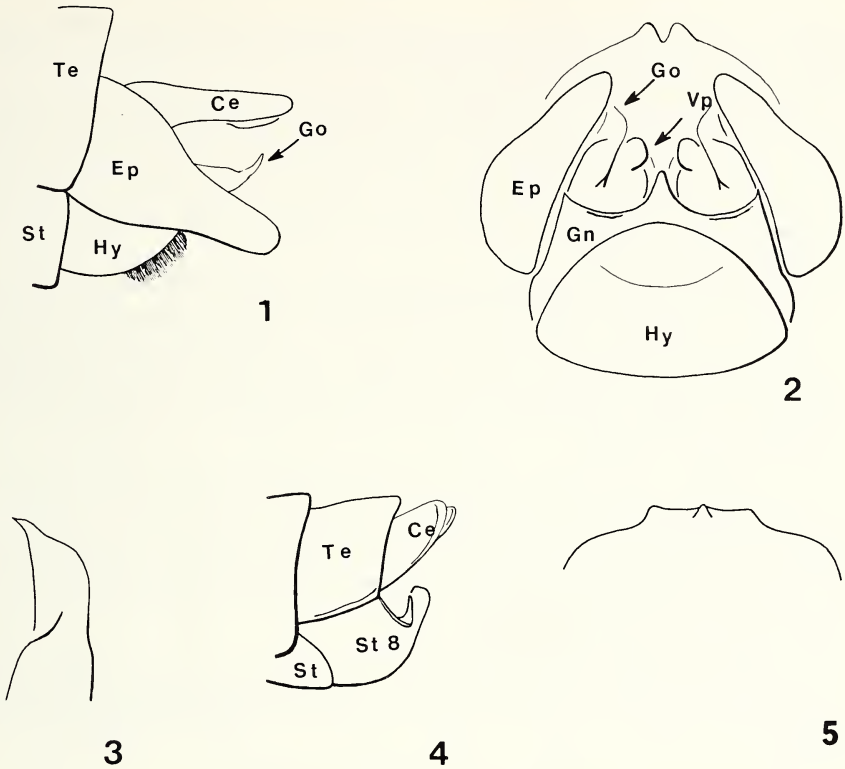
Department of Biological Sciences, Towson State University,
Baltimore, Maryland 21204

Abstract.—Five new species of *Ommatius* Wiedemann are reported from Cuba and the Bahamas. *Ommatius cubanus*, *O. piliferous*, *O. hispidus* and *O. bipartitus* are from Cuba, and *O. membranosus* is from Rum Cay Island in the Bahamas. This report increases the number of species to eight in this region of the Caribbean. The new species are described and their genitalia and the hindleg of the male of *O. hispidus* are illustrated. A key to the species from Cuba and the Bahamas is included. *Ommatius marginellus* (Fabricius) is removed from the list of species from Cuba.

The present paper is the outcome of a study of the *Ommatius* Wiedemann fauna from Cuba and the Bahamas. To date only *O. marginellus* (Fabricius), *O. abana* Curran (1953) and *O. hanebrinki* Scarbrough and Rutkauskas (1983) have been reported from this region of the Caribbean. Bromley (1929) reported that the Cuban *O. marginellus* had the middle and hindtarsi brown and that the scutellum had two marginal bristles. The male type of *O. marginellus* has the basal segment of the midtarsus yellowish and the scutellum lacks marginal bristles. Thus the presence of *O. marginellus* in this region is doubtful (Scarbrough, 1984b). This study reports five new species from Cuba and the Bahamas, with a key to the species.

KEY TO THE KNOWN SPECIES OF *Ommatius* FROM CUBA AND THE BAHAMAS

1. Hindtarsus wholly brown or black 2
- Hindtarsus mostly yellowish to reddish yellow 4
2. Antennal stylus with only 4 rays near the tip *O. abana* Curran 3
- Antennal stylus with numerous rays on most of its length 3
3. Face with pale yellow pollen and several brown bristles; hindfemur with mostly brown bristles below; male with epandrium and hypandrium rounded apically (Figs. 1, 2); apical 1/3 of hypandrium, with dense pad of long, yellowish pile (Fig. 1)
..... *O. piliferous*, new species
- Face with bright brassy yellow pollen and only orangish and yellow bristles; hindfemur with pale yellowish or amber colored bristles below; male with epandrium and hypandrium truncate apically (Figs. 10, 11); hypandrium with only fine, short, pile apically
..... *O. bipartitus*, new species
4. Anterior surface of forefemur dark basally only 5
- Anterior surface of forefemur wholly dark or dark apically only 6
5. Hindfemur with 2 preapical dorsal bristles; apical segments of abdomen with numerous unusually strong black bristles (Figs. 19, 20); male with a strong hindtibial spine (Fig. 15)
..... *O. hispidus*, new species
- Hindfemur with 1 preapical dorsal bristle; sternite 8 of female with a few thick bristles



Figs. 1-5. *Ommatius pilosus*, genitalia: 1-3 male; 4, 5 female. 1. Lateral view. 2. Ventral view. 3. Gonostylus. 4. Lateral view. 5. Sternite 8. Abbreviations: Ce = cercus, Ep = epandrium, Hy = hypandrium, Go = gonostylus, Gn = gonocoxite, Vp = ventral process of gonocoxite, Te = tergite, St = sternite.

- at most; apical abdominal bristles not unusually strong and hindtibial spine absent in males *O. hanebrinki* Scarbrough and Rutkauskas
- 6. Femora entirely black except base narrowly reddish to reddish yellow; 4 pairs of black strongly proclinate postocular bristles; R_{4+5} branched at or beyond base of 1st medial cell; 8-10 black ocellar hairs *O. cubanus*, new species
- Forefemur at most with anterior surface entirely brown; postocular bristles short, not strongly proclinate; R_{4+5} branched well before base of 1st medial cell; 2 ocellar hairs only *O. membranosus*, new species

***Ommatius piliferous*, new species**

Figs. 1-5

Diagnosis. *Ommatius piliferous* is recognized by 2 weak brownish scutellar bristly hairs, hindtarsus wholly brown, 6 brownish facial bristles, 3rd antennal segment length about twice its width, hindfemur with mostly brown bristles below; female with apical margin of sternite 8 broadly produced; male with the postapical bristle

of midfemur absent, costal margin very slightly produced, apical margin of epandrium rounded, gonostylus strongly flattered dorsoventrally, and a hypandrium with a brushlike pad of yellowish pile on the apical $\frac{1}{3}$.

This species is similar to *O. bipartitus*, n. sp. but is easily separated from that species by the pale yellow pollen and 6 brown bristles on the face, and most of the ventral bristles on the hindfemur are black. In contrast, *O. bipartitus* has brassy yellow pollen and orangish to yellow bristles on the face, and the ventral bristles on the hindfemur are almost invariably yellowish or amber colored. The genitalia of both species differ markedly.

Description. MALE: Length 12.0 mm. Face and front narrow, pale yellow pollinose, occiput grayish with only a slight tint of yellow above. Antennal, 2 ocellar, 5–6 pairs of postocular and 6 facial bristles brown, palpal and remaining facial vestiture pale yellow to whitish. Occipital pile white; 1–2 pairs of postocular bristles moderately proclinate. Style length $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the 3 basal antennal segments combined, length of 3rd segment twice its width.

Scutum blackish with mostly brown pollen, brassy yellow behind humeral callus; scutum otherwise and most of scutellum yellowish gray; postalar callus and base of scutellum slightly reddish brown. Scutal bristles black, 2 notopleurals, 1 supra-alar, 1 postalar, 3 strong dorsocentrals posteriorly and scattered pale pile laterally. Scutellum with 2 weak, brownish, bristly marginal hairs, scattered pale pile dorsally. Pleuron mostly gray pollinose with upper half of anepisternum yellowish gray, bristles and scattered pile whitish. Halter reddish brown.

Wing hyaline, with the costal margin thickened and produced very slightly, cells behind slightly yellowish. R-m crossvein before middle of discal cell, 1st medial cell constricted by $\frac{1}{3}$ beyond middle, R_{4+5} vein forked at or slightly beyond base of 1st medial cell.

Coxae blackish with gray pollen, bristles whitish. Leg segments mostly yellow to reddish yellow with fore- and midtibiae lightest, brown as follows: apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of fore- and midfemora and anterior surface of mid-tibia, apical two-thirds of hindfemur, a narrow apical band on midtibia. Basal tarsomere of fore- and midtarsi yellow except a narrow apical brown band, remaining segments of tarsi dark brown. Most setae and hairs yellowish except dorsally and in dark areas of femora. Bristles of foretibiae, all but 1 or 2 on midtibia, 4 on foretarsus and those below fore- and midfemora long and yellowish. Midfemur with 2 black bristles on anterior $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 in anteroventral row; usual postapical bristle absent. Hindfemur with 4 black bristles and 1 yellowish (the latter on basal $\frac{1}{2}$) in posteroventral row; 4–5 blackish bristles in anteroventral row and 2 on anterior surface of brown area of femur, the remaining amber colored with 3–5 on basal $\frac{1}{2}$ in anteroventral row and 1 basally on anterior surface.

Abdomen blackish with brown pollen, pale brown laterally and ventrally. Pile and weaker bristles mostly whitish, setae dark brown dorsally, beginning with tergite 2, becoming increasingly abundant and longer on apical tergites.

Genitalia (Figs. 1, 2) dark brown to blackish, pile and hair mostly pale yellow. Epandrium with black hairs basally, length about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times basal width, basal $\frac{1}{2}$ slightly swollen, apical $\frac{1}{2}$ tapered, apex rounded. Hypandrium apically rounded, the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ with a dense, brushlike, pad of pale yellowish pile. Gonocoxite with a deep lateral cup, the inner margin forming a vertical, subovate, plate. Gonostylus (Fig. 3)

flattened dorsoventrally on apical $\frac{1}{2}$, margins tapered differentially to form an acute point.

FEMALE: Similar to the male with the following differences: length 11.0 mm, palps with 2–3 stiff bristly brown hairs; hindfemur with apical three-fourths brown; hindtibia brown on most of anterior surface, dark brown on apical $\frac{1}{2}$ to two-thirds completely. Hindfemur with 7 black bristles in anteroventral row; posteroventral row with 4–5 black bristles on apical two-thirds, 2 very long bristly hairs basally. Scutellar bristles much stronger than those of males. Abdomen black with dorsal setae pale amber to yellowish. Tergite 9 (Fig. 4) not noticeably produced posteriorly. Sternite 8 black with scattered, long, black bristles basally, anterior margin broadly produced medially (Figs. 4, 5), with a low ridge, the latter projecting slightly in lateral view. Wing typical of females.

Holotype ♂ and *allotype* ♀. Cuba, Gunot (?), #252, Loew collection. Paratypes ♂ Coast below Pico Turquino, June 26–30, 1936, Darlington collection; ♀ San Jose Mts., Santa Clara, Cuba, Aug. 27, 1930, Richard Dow. The holotype and allotype are in the MCZ and the paratypes in the AMNH.

Variation. The paratypes differ as follows: the male has only 1 postocular bristle black, the remaining are white. The hindtibiae and all femora are brown on the apical $\frac{1}{3}$, the foretarsus has 4 yellowish bristles, and the abdomen is slightly lighter brown on the apical 3–4 segments, rather than black. The female paratype is slightly smaller (10.0 mm), the apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of the hindfemur is brown and the leg bases are brighter yellow.

Etymology. The name *piliferous* refers to the dense brushlike pad of pile on the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of the hypandrium.

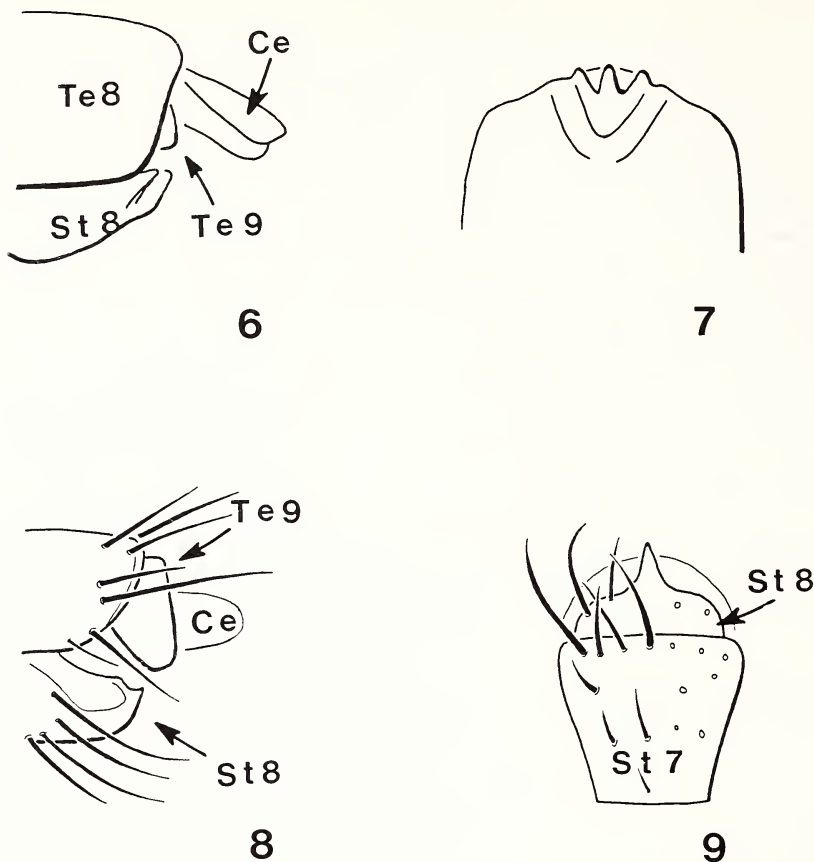
***Ommatius cubansus*, new species**

Figs. 6, 7

Diagnosis. *Ommatius cubanus* is recognized by a short antennal style, the length slightly more than the 3 antennal segments combined; frontal and 7 facial hairs black, 8–10 black ocellar hairs; 4 pairs of black postocular bristles strongly proclinate; scutellum with 2–3 black bristly marginal hairs; femora mostly shiny black with basal $\frac{1}{5}$ or less reddish or reddish yellow; basal segments of tarsi mostly yellowish to reddish yellow; bristles of hindfemur almost entirely whitish; abdomen apically narrowed and sternite 8 with a moderately produced apical triangular mound.

Ommatius cubanus is similar to *O. vitreus* Bigot (Scarborough, 1984a) but is easily separated from that species by the strong proclinate postocular bristles, bases of femora narrowly reddish to reddish yellow, and the reddish yellow basal segment of the hindtarsus.

Description. **FEMALE:** Length 10.0 mm. Body black. Head grayish to whitish pollinose. Ocellar, 12 pairs of postoculars, frontal, antennal, 7–8 facial bristles black; remaining vestiture of head whitish or white. Ocellus with 2 strong bristles and 7–8 thinner, shorter, black hairs; inner 4 pairs of postoculars strongly curved forward for $\frac{1}{2}$ or more of their lengths. Antennal style, thick, only slightly longer than 3 basal segments combined, and with only 9 rays below; 3rd antennal length about $1\frac{1}{2}$ its width.



Figs. 6-9. Female genitalia: 6, 7. *Ommatius cubanus*. 6. Lateral view. 7. Sternites 7-8. 8, 9. *Ommatius membranosus*. 8. Lateral view. 9. Sternites 7-8.

Scutum with mostly brown pollen, brownish yellow behind humeral callus, grayish on sides, scutellum and pleuron. Scutal bristles black; 2 notopleurals, 1 supra-alar, 1 postalar and 4 strong dorsocentrals posteriorly; abundant weak brown hairs on scutum, longer and stronger on sides and between dorsocentrals posteriorly. Scutellum with 3 black marginal bristly hairs; abundant scattered, shorter, whitish and black pile dorsally. Pleuron with scattered, long, whitish pile, abundant on an- and katepisternum and anepimeron, bristles whitish. Halter brownish yellow.

Wing hyaline, subcostal cell brownish, r-m at outer $\frac{1}{3}$ of discal cell, 1st medial cell not noticeably constricted, R_{4+5} forked slightly beyond base of 1st medial cell.

Coxae black with gray pollen and white bristles. Leg segments black as follows: all femora except basal $\frac{1}{6}$ or less, apical $\frac{1}{4}$ or less of fore- and midtibiae, apices of basal segments (plus entire apical 4 segments) of all tarsi, and apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of hindtibia; remaining areas yellowish to reddish yellow, with the fore- and midtibiae lightest. Prominent bristles of femora long, whitish; 1 black on forefemur anterobasally, 4

anteriorly and 1 postapical black on midfemur. Hindfemur with 1 very long whitish bristle basally and 1 shorter black apically, 1 black apically and 5 longer whitish bristles in anteroventral row, none at basal $\frac{1}{4}$; 9 longer whitish bristly hairs in posteroventral row of which 7 are on basal $\frac{1}{2}$. Fore- and midtibiae with 2–3 whitish bristles including those at apices, remaining bristles of all tibiae and tarsi black.

Abdomen black, tapered narrowly apically, with whitish pile and hairs basally, dorsal setae black becoming increasing more abundant posteriorly, longer in apical corners and along apical margin of tergites. Tergite 9 (Fig. 6) not noticeably projecting posteriorly. Cercus blackish with numerous short black hairs dorsally. Sternites 7–8 (Fig. 7) with several scattered black bristly hairs, median apical surface of sternite 8 with a strongly produced triangular mound (yellowish red), terminating apically as a ridge that traverses the apical margin.

Male unknown.

Holotype ♀. Cuba, Buenos Aires, 17–23 June 1939, C. T. Parsons. The holotype is in the MCZ.

Etymology. The name *cubanus* refers to the type locality of the species.

***Ommatius membranosus*, new species**

Figs. 8, 9

Diagnosis. *Ommatius membranosus* is a small species easily recognized by the pale yellowish to whitish facial bristles; 2 weak brownish marginal scutellar hairs; antennal style about twice the length of the 3 segments combined; entire anterior surface of forefemur and most of that of mid- and hindfemora brown; bases of femora, tibiae and most of basal segment of all tarsi yellow; ventral bristles of hindfemur whitish, R_{4+5} forked before base of 1st medial cell; sternite 7–8 with a few strong black bristles; apical margin of sternite 8 membranous laterally, with a strong ridge medially.

Ommatius membranosus is somewhat similar to females of *O. hanebrinki* (Scarborough and Rutkauskas, 1983) and *O. cubanus* in that they are small flies and the hindtarsus in each species is somewhat yellowish. *O. membranosus* differs in that the facial hairs are pale yellow or whitish whereas a few hairs are dark on the upper half of the face of the latter 2 species. In addition, *O. cubanus* has 4 strongly proclinate postocular bristles and the femora are mostly black. These characters are absent in *O. membranosus*. The female of *O. hanebrinki* has the apical and basal ends of the forefemur black, the bases of the leg segments brownish yellow, R_{4+5} forks at the base of the 1st medial cell and the scutellum lacks marginal bristles. In *O. membranosus*, the anterior surface is uniformly brown, the bases of the leg segments are yellow, R_{4+5} forks before the base of the 1st medial cell and the scutellum has weak marginal hairs.

Description. FEMALE: Length 12.0 mm. Body brownish. Face and occiput grayish with a slight tint of yellow. Facial and palpal hairs pale yellow to whitish, beard whitish; 3–4 postoculars, 2 strong ocellar, frontal and all antennal hairs black. Most postocular bristles whitish, none strongly proclinate. Style almost twice the length of the 3 basal antennal segments combined, 3rd antennal segment about $1\frac{1}{2}$ times width.

Thorax brown dorsally, pleuron slightly reddish brown; scutum mostly brownish pollinose, grayish elsewhere including scutellum and pleuron. Scutal bristles black,

2 notopleurals, 1 supra-alar, 1 postalar and 2 pairs of dorsocentrals posteriorly; scattered, fine, brownish hairs laterally. Scutellum with whitish pile dorsally and 2 fine, brownish, marginal hairs. Pleuron pile and bristles whitish. Halter yellowish.

Wing hyaline, stigma pale brownish, r-m crossvein at or slightly beyond middle of discal cell, R_{4+5} forked before base of 1st medial cell, 1st medial cell constricted by $\frac{1}{4}$ beyond middle.

Coxae slightly reddish brown, pollen grayish, bristles whitish. Legs primarily yellow, brown as follows: entire anterior surface of forefemur, apical two-thirds of anterior surface of midfemur, apical three-fourths of hindfemur, apical $\frac{1}{2}$ or more of anterior surface of hindtibia, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of midtibia and narrow apices of foretibia. Apical 4 segments and extreme apices of basal segments of all tarsi brown, basal segments of tarsi mostly yellow. Bristles and hairs of femora and foretibia (excluding apices) yellowish; midfemur with but 2 black bristles on anterior surface, postapical bristle pale yellow. Hindfemur with all bristles whitish, 3 on anterior surface, 4–5 noticeably long bristles in anterior row, none on basal $\frac{1}{4}$, 8–10 slightly longer, weaker, bristles in posterior row. Bristles of tarsi and mid- and hindtibiae mostly black, 1 yellowish on foretarsus and hindtibia, 2–3 on midtibia.

Abdomen with hairs and pile whitish on sides and below basal 4–5 segments, black setae dorsally on all tergites, becoming increasing abundant laterally and longer on apical 2–3 segments; sternites 5–6 with a few strong yellowish setae, stronger black bristles on sternite 7 and segment 8. Apical corners of tergite 9 (Fig. 8) slightly projecting posteriorly. Segments 8–9 shiny yellow brown. Sternite 8 (Fig. 9) short, membranous laterally on apical $\frac{1}{3}$, with a strongly produced median ridge, thickened posteriorly, membranous area bordered posteriorly by several strong black bristles.

Male unknown.

Holotype ♀. Bahamas, Rum Cay, 14–16 Feb. 1934. Utowana Exp. The holotype is in the MCZ collection. The specimen was formerly identified as *O. marginellus* (Scarborough and Rutkauskas, 1983).

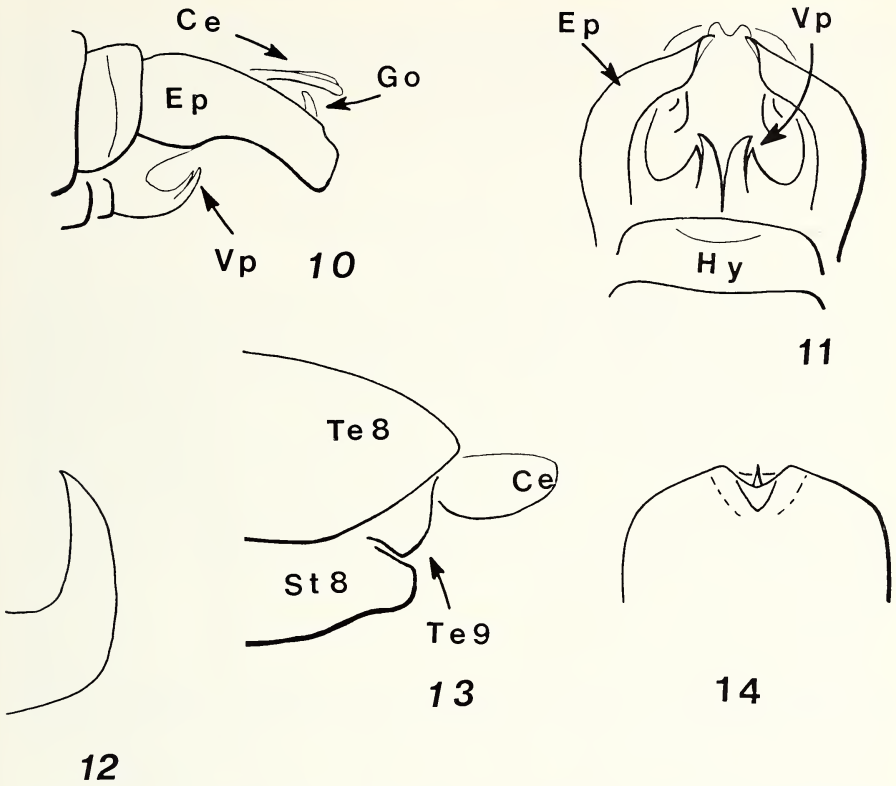
Etymology. The name *membranosus* refers to the membranous apical margin of sternite 8 in the female.

***Ommatius bipartitus*, new species**

Figs. 10–14

Diagnosis. *Ommatius bipartitus* is easily recognized by the bright brassy yellow facial pollen, the orangish to yellow facial bristles, 3rd antennal segment length about twice its width, 2 black postalar bristles; scutellum with 2 long, thin, bristly hairs; basal segment of hindtarsus wholly black or dark brown; most postocular and forecoxal bristles long and thin; costal margin straight and by details of the genitalia.

This species is similar to *O. piliferous* but is readily recognized by the characters listed above and by those in the discussion of the latter species. In addition, the male is quickly recognized by the apically truncate epandrium, the short hypandrium with its apically truncate margin, the gonostylus is sharply bent vertically near its base, and the gonocoxite has 2 strong basal teeth. In contrast, *O. piliferous* has an apically rounded epandrium and hypandrium, a dorsoventrally flattened gonostylus and a subovate gonocoxal plate.



Figs. 10–14. *Ommatius bipartitus*, genitalia: 10–12 male; 13, 14 female. 10. Lateral view. 11. Ventral view. 12. Gonostylus. 13. Lateral view. 14. Sternite 8.

Description. MALE: Length 14.0 mm. Face bright brassy yellow pollinose, front slightly lighter yellow, occiput yellowish. Bristles of face orangish to yellow, 1 or 2 on upper face with trace of brown; palp with whitish hairs basally, yellow to orangish apically, occipital pile white. Postoculars mostly pale orange or yellowish, 2 on 1 side black, 1–2 curved moderately forward, lateral postocular bristles longer and weaker than those above. Two ocellar and most antennal bristles dark brown or black, 3–4 on basal segment pale yellow. Style short, slightly less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ times length of 3 basal antennal segments combined, 3rd antennal segment almost twice basal width.

Thorax dark brown, scutum mostly brown pollinose, brassy yellow behind humeral callus, light brown to yellowish in grooves, above wings, in prescutellar area and on margin of scutellum; postalar callus and base of scutellum reddish brown pollinose. Scutal bristles black, 2 notopleurals, 1 supra-alar, 2 postalar, 4 strong dorsocentrals posteriorly and numerous long, thin, brown or brownish hairs on sides in addition to the 2 rows of dorsocentrals anteriorly. Scutellum with scattered, fine pile dorsally

and 2 long, thin, brown marginal hairs. Pleuron mostly grayish pollinose, the an- and katepisternum yellowish, bristles pale orange. Halter reddish.

Wing hyaline, costal margin straight, stigma brownish, cells behind slight yellowish. R-m crossvein slightly before middle of discal cell, 1st medial cell constricted by $\frac{1}{2}$ beyond middle, R_{4+5} forked at or slightly beyond base of 1st medial cell.

Coxae yellowish gray pollinose, bristles mostly pale yellow, those of forecoxa abundant, unusually long and thin, stronger and shorter on midcoxa, hindcoxa with 1 pale orange bristle. Femora slender, slightly reddish yellow to reddish basally, fore- and midtibiae yellow. Segments black as follows: apical $\frac{1}{2}$ of fore and midfemora, apical two-thirds of hindfemur, apical three-fourths or more of hindtibia, fore- and midtibiae with narrow apical band. Basal segment of fore- and midtarsi mostly yellow, remaining segments blackish. Short hairs, including long bristles in ventral rows of fore- and midfemora, mostly yellowish, some black and setaceous in dark areas of femora and over general surface of tibiae. Mid-femur with 2 black bristles closely spaced in anteroventral row medially and 2 bristly yellow hairs basally; 1 blackish and 1 pale yellow bristle on apical $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 amber on basal $\frac{1}{2}$ of anterior surface, 1 pale yellow postapical bristle. Hindfemur with 3 amber bristles anteriorly, bristles of anteroventral row short, all 4 amber on apical three-fourths; 8 amber bristles, evenly spaced, in posteroventral row almost twice length of those in anterior row. Bristles of tibiae and tarsi mostly black, 2-4 amber or yellowish on all tibiae and foretarsus.

Abdomen blackish brown to black with borders slightly reddish, brown pollen dorsally on all tergites and on sternites 5-7, yellow to yellowish gray on sides of all tergites and sternites 1-5. Pile and bristles on basal segments pale yellow or pale amber, noticeably bright yellow on sides of tergites 2-4 and base of 5; dorsal setae blackish on all tergites and sternites 5-8, setae longer on apical segments.

Genitalia (Figs. 10, 11) black to blackish brown with abundant black hairs on epandrium basally, hairs otherwise yellowish. Epandrium elongate, length about twice basal width, apical $\frac{1}{3}$ only slightly tapered, apex truncate. Gonostylus (Fig. 12) with wide base, strongly curved vertically at basal $\frac{1}{4}$, moderately thick, tapered to point. Gonocoxite with basal process divided into 2 strong bladeliike teeth. Hypandrium with apical margin truncate, median margin yellowish, otherwise black; fine, scattered, yellowish pile on apical $\frac{1}{2}$.

FEMALE: Similar to the male with the following differences; 15.5 mm, 8 postoculars and all antennal bristles black, r-m crossvein before middle of discal cell, constriction of 1st medial cell not noticeable. Hindfemur with only 6 bristles in posteroventral row; midtibiae with brown streak on apical $\frac{3}{4}$ of the anterior surface. Genitalia (Fig. 13, 14) black, cercus pale reddish, tergite 9 with apical corners slightly projecting posteriorly. Sternite 8 with scattered blackish hairs, apical margin narrowly produced medially with a low ridge, the latter terminating in a prominent triangular mound and bordered by lateral grooves.

Holotype ♂ and *allotype* ♀. Cuba, Loma del Gato, Cobre Range, Ote. 3,000', July 3-7, 1936, Darlington collection. Paratype ♀, without abdomen; same data; ♀ Cuba, Osten Sacken collection, no further data. The types are in the MCZ.

Variation. The paratypes differ in that the facial pollen is a lighter brassy yellow and the strong bristles on the anterior surface of the midfemur are black whereas the postapical one is pale yellow. One female has only 4 postocular black bristles and a

few pale yellowish hairs below the 1st antennal segment. The other paratype has 5–6 long, brownish orange, facial hairs and 4–5 apical bristles in the ventral rows of the hindfemur are black.

Etymology. The name *bipartitus* refers to the division of the ventral gonocoxal process into two bladeliike teeth.

***Ommatius hispidus*, new species**

Figs. 15–20

Diagnosis. *Ommatius hispidus* is very different from any species thus far described from the Caribbean region, particularly in the unusually strong bristles of the terminal segments of the abdomen, the predominantly yellow basal segment of the hindtarsus and the 2 preapical dorsal bristles and the postero-ventral discontinuous row of bristles on the hindfemur. In addition, the absence of a produced costal margin, the presence of a swollen hindfemur, a long spine on the hindtibia and an unusual genitalia readily distinguishes the male from other species.

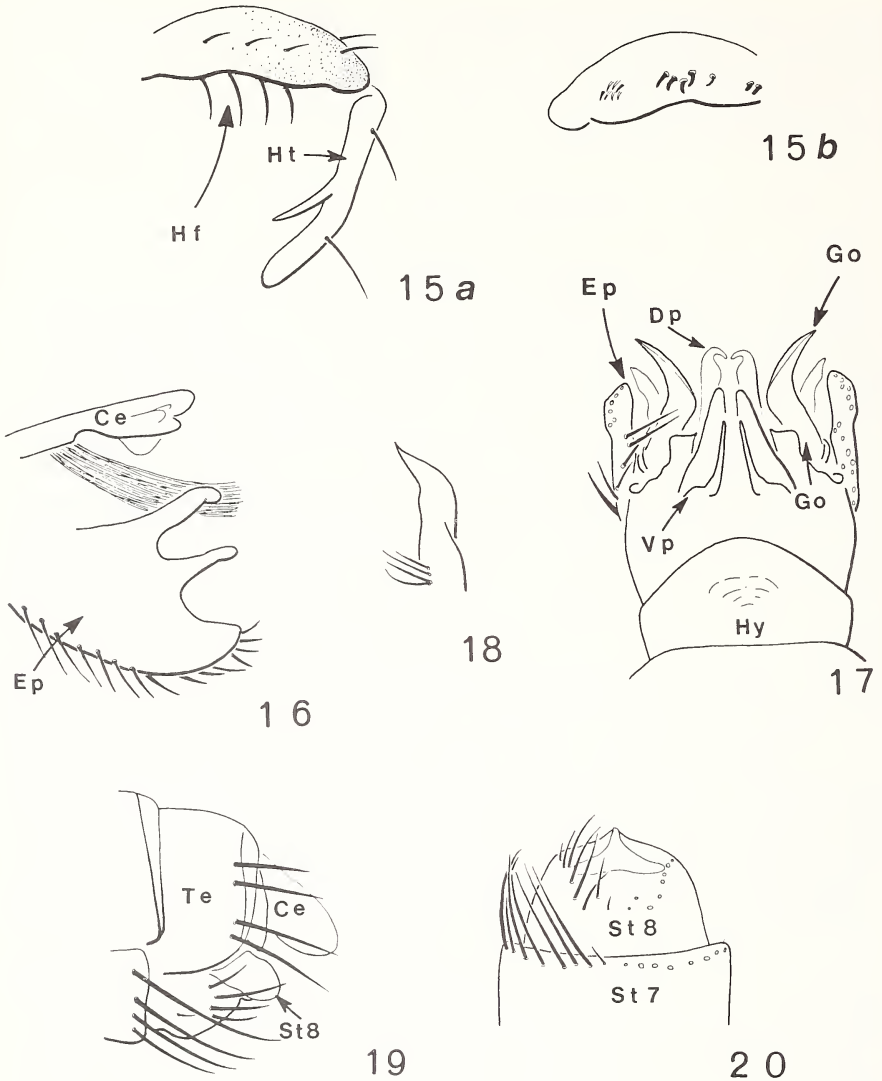
Description. MALE (teneral): Length 14.0 mm, face and occiput slightly yellowish gray pollinose, front grayish. Papal and facial hairs pale yellow to whitish, occipital pile white; 3–7 postoculars plus 1–2 long bristles behind, 2 ocellar and most antennal bristles black, 3–4 pale yellow hairs below antennal segment 1. Style about 1½ times length of basal 3 antennal segments combined, 3rd segment length almost twice its width.

Scutum mostly brown pollinose, pale brassy yellow behind humeral callus, pale brown to yellowish elsewhere including scutellum. Scutum with an anterior light brown pollinose longitudinal stripe. Scutal bristles black, 2 notopleurals, 1 supraalar, 1 postalar and 2 strong dorsocentrals posteriorly, numerous scattered, weak, brown hairs on sides above wings; scutellum with scattered pale pile and 5–6 weak, brown hairs on margin, about same length as dorsal pile. Pleuron mostly grayish pollinose, anepisternum yellowish, bristles pale yellow. Halter yellow.

Wing hyaline, costal margin not dilated, r-m crossvein before middle of discal cell; 1st medial cell constricted by less than ⅓ beyond middle, R₄₊₅ forked at or slightly before base of 1st medial cell.

Coxae gray pollinose, bristles stiff and whitish. Legs and vestiture mostly yellowish, slightly brownish to black as follows: apical ⅓ completely and basal ⅓ of forefemur anteriorly, apical two-thirds of midfemur and hindtibia, apical ½ of hindfemur, narrow apices of fore- and midtibiae, apical ⅓ of anterior surface of hindtibia; basal segment of all tarsi mostly yellowish, hindtarsus slightly brownish yellow. Forefemur with 1 anterior weak bristle basad, ventral bristles long and yellowish. Midfemur with most bristles yellowish, 1 black anteriorly; ventral bristles somewhat long and strong. Tibial bristles mostly yellowish, midtibia with 1 black anteriorly. Foretarsus with 1 yellowish bristle, all others black. Hindfemur (Fig. 15) swollen with 4 strong yellowish bristles in anteroventral row, none on basal or apical ¼; posteroventral row discontinuous with 2 strong, peglike, black bristles basally, 5 black bristles clustered medially and a patch of several setaceous yellowish hairs apically; 3 yellowish bristles anteriorly plus 2 preapical, 1 of latter more posteriorly. Hindtibia arcuate with 1 thick, long, spine medially and 2 long yellowish bristles laterally.

Abdomen with pile and setae yellowish on sides of tergites and sternites below,



Figs. 15–20. *Ommatius hispidus*, genitalia and hindleg: 15–18 male; 19, 20 female. 15. Hindleg, anterior view (a.), hindfemur, posterior view (b.). 16. Lateral view. 17. Ventral view. 18. Gonostylus. 19. Lateral view. 20. Sternites 7–8. Abbreviations: Hf = hindfemur, Ht = hindtibia, Dp = dorsal process.

black setae and hairs on all tergites dorsally becoming abundant and replacing lighter hairs on apical segments. Sternites 7 and 8 with abundant yellowish bristly hairs on apical margins, 1 strong bristle laterally on sternite 8.

Genitalia (Figs. 16, 17) elongate, brown to brownish yellow, with mostly setaceous and thin yellowish hairs; a dense patch of extremely, long, yellowish hairs below

cercus basally. The latter reaching or slightly exceeding apical margin of epandrium and cercus. Hypandrium broadly rounded apically, slightly conical basally, the base with abundant short, thin, brownish hairs. Epandrium flattened laterally, basal height as great as or slightly greater than length, the narrow ventral and posterior margins with numerous, black, setaceous hairs; the apical margin with 2 flat, slender, processes and a thick ventroapical lobe, the inner margin with several dark, strong, bristles. Gonostylus (Fig. 18) flat, elongate and horizontal, the apical $\frac{1}{3}$ only slightly curved vertically. Gonocoxite with a bifid ventral process, the larger somewhat flattened dorsoventrally and broad basally, the shorter branch daggerlike and flattened laterally. Two additional dorsal processes above aedeagus, somewhat flattened laterally and about as long as gonostylus.

FEMALES: Lengths 14.5–15.5 mm. Thorax and abdomen dark brown to black. Scutellar margin with 2 weak, brownish hairs. Postapical bristle of midfemur black; hindfemur slender with 5–6 bristles in anteroventral row, the apical 3–4 noticeably stronger and longer than basal 2, row short, extending to apical $\frac{1}{3}$ of segment; posterior row discontinuous with 2 long bristles basally, 2 at middle and several setaceous hairs clustered apically, 2–3 often stronger than others. Foretibia with black bristles apically only, ventral row of fine hairs partially black; mid- and hindtibiae with 2–3 black bristles beyond the apex. Hindtibia without strong spine.

Abdomen dark brown to black, apical tergites sooty red, reddish brown to pinkish pollinose dorsally, yellowish gray on sides and below. Segments 7–8 (Figs. 19, 20) with several, long, black bristles, unusually strong on sternite 7 apically, apical corners of tergite 8 and sternite 8 basally. Sternite 8 thick medially with a strong apical rounded ridge, a wide membranous triangle behind ridge, the latter margined posteriorly by a V-shaped row of strong black bristles.

Holotype ♂. Cuba, Stego de Los Vegas, A. Otero. Allotype ♀. Pan de Matanzas Mts., June 12, 1932, colls. S. C. Bruner, A. R. Otero, L. C. Scaramuzza (S. W. Bromley collection). Paratype ♀, Cuba, no further data. The types are in the USNM.

Etymology. The name *hispidus* refers to the strong bristles on the apical segments of the abdomen of both sexes.

Ommatius marginellus (Fabricius)

Asilus marginellus Fabricius, Species Insectorum, II, p. 464, 1781; Mantisse Insectorum, II, p. 178, 1787. Type locality Virgin Islands, St. Croix. Type ♀, Kieler Collection, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Dasyopogon marginellus; Wiedemann, Diptera Exotica, I, p. 213, 1821.

Ommatius marginellus; Coquillett, 1910:579. Designated type species; Wolcott, 1948, vol. 32, p. 453; Hull, 1962, Bull. 224, pt. 2, pp. 434–436; Farr, 1965:19–25. Removed from list of asilids from Jamaica; Martin and Papavero, 1970:59.

Discussion. Beyond the brevity of the original description of *O. marginellus* (Fabricius, 1781), a major error resulting in the misidentification of the species is a statement in the literature (Curran, 1928; Bromley, 1929) that *O. marginellus* possesses 2 marginal scutellar bristles. Furthermore, Bromley (1929) stated that Cuban specimens of *O. marginellus* had brown mid- and hindtarsi. I examined several Cuban specimens that carry Bromley's identification labels with the name *O. marginellus*, and none had a wholly brown midtarsus. The basal segment of the hindtarsus is

almost entirely yellowish in most specimens, and weak scutellar hairs are present in some cases but are absent in others. Upon examination of the male type, I found an absence of scutellar bristles, or scars associated with them, and the basal segment of the midtarsus is mostly yellowish on the basal half or more. Thus the Cuban specimens referred to by Bromley (1929) as *O. marginellus* do not belong to that species, and I propose to remove the name of *O. marginellus* from the list of species of Asilidae from Cuba. Most of the specimens used in this study were originally identified (carry an identification label) by Bromley as *O. marginellus*.

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